

ANARCHIST AT LIPPS' GARDEN — Old Girard had a favorite clerk, and he always said, "he intended to do well by Ben Lippincott." So when Ben got to be twenty one he expected to hear the Governor say something of his future prospects, and perhaps lend a helping hand in starting him to the world. But the old fool carefully avoided the subject. Ben mustered courage. "I suppose I am free, sir," said he, "and I thought I would say something to you to try my course; what do you think I had better do?" "Yes, you know you are," said the old millionaire, "and my advice is that you go and learn the cooper's trade." This application of ice nearly froze Ben out, but recovering equilibrium, he said if Mr. Girard was in earnest he would do so. "I am in earnest," and Ben sought the best cooper in Spring Garden, became an apprentice, and in due time could make as good a barrel as the best. He announced to old Stephen that he had graduated and was ready to set up business. The old man seemed gratified, and immediately ordered three of the best barrels he could turn out. But did his pretense, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting room. Old Girard pronounced them first rate, and demanded the price. "One dollar," said Ben, "is now as low as I can live by." "Cheap enough—make out your bill."

The bill was made out and old Steve settled it with a check for \$20,000, which he accompanied with this little moral to the company.

"There take that and invest it in the best possible manner, and if you are under unsaleable losses if you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living."

We should like to see all the old sold lads trying that experiment. It might spoil a barrel or two, but it wouldn't spoil the boys.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic indulges itself in the following:

A servant girl took a very fat little baby out on a ride in a little wagon, and although on the shady side of the street, on turning round to look at her charge, found that the little darling had disappeared. Where could it have gone? In a clothing was still in the wagon, but where was the child?

Retracing her steps a little way, she found that some fatality had been taken from the little wagon, and she followed up the trail for a block and a half. And this fatty, oily trail was all that remained of the poor child which had melted and run through.

The servant maid, deputed to her mistress, took the child's clothing, and with it religiously, soaked up all the oleaginous matter which had run from the wagon, and replacing it in the vehicle, went tearfully home to her mistress, and as she sobbingly told the story of the loss of the little innocent presented the child's clothes and ill-fated wrong out the remains.

This touching proof of her fidelity to her mistress, and of the heat of the weather, will bring a tear to many an eye.

COL. R. W. THOMPSON.—We observe from the Wabash Express that Col. Thompson has recently indicated, in a speech, his confidence in Mr. Lincoln as a National man, and announced his purpose of washing his hands of the B. & E. organization in the event of a conflict between it and the Douglas party.

We would regard the accession of Col. Thompson to the Republican cause of much importance, not only to its success, but as having a strong influence in affixing the prejudices of many honest voters designated as conservative men, who are now standing aloof from the support of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Thompson is widely known as a Whig of the straightest sort, who could not be induced to yield up his opinions at the call of personal ambition or interest. His reputation already matured, places him at a lofty eminence in the National root of statesmen, and no motive is presented to him outside of the purest patriotism to give his services to the support of Mr. Lincoln.—*Douglas Ills. Shield.*

IRISH ENTHUSIASM FOR DOUGLASS.—A Chicago late writer (Democratic) states that only a portion of the Germans (a very small proportion probably) of that city are for Douglass and adds:

The Irish population, which is large and influential, are all for Douglass, with barely a single exception. The Irish are absolutely frantic about him, and on his return here there will be yell of delight that will be heard from one end of Lake Michigan to the other.

Our correspondence from Southern Indiana gives a good report of the gallant 8th Judge Eckels is making for the National Democracy. That portion of Indiana will roll up a vote for Breckinridge and Lane that will astonish the worshippers of the Little Square.

A Trenton correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser estimates the vote of New Jersey as follows:

Lincoln and Hamlin 52,000
Douglas and Johnson 32,000
Breckinridge and Lane 23,000
Bell and Everett 9,000

Let the youth who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

The editor of the Journal seems to be vexed, because the Republicans would not consent that one Col. John M. C. Smith should have part of Mr. Blair's time in his appointment in this District.

Who in the name of a corrupt Democracy, is Col. John M. S. Smith? Who wants to be disturbed with the crossings of a barn-yard fowl, when the scream of the eagle is enclosing all around us?

Our Ole Club.—The Terre Haute Ole Club had the most flattering compliments paid them, on their recent visit to Indianapolis. On one occasion when they sat at the Bates House, a large concourse of people who heard them, gave three cheers for the Terre Haute Ole Club.

We were proud of the Club and of the men who composed it.

Lincoln and Fillmore.—The following comparison of the views of Abraham Lincoln and Millard Fillmore is regard to slavery, we find in the Philadelphia North American. It is worthy the attention of those who claim for the latter of those statesmen a degree of "conservatism" which they deny to the former. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1837, and Mr. Fillmore was a candidate for Congress from the Buffalo District in 1838. And it so happened that they both took positions in regard to the question of Slavery at that time. Resolutions were introduced and carried through the Illinois Legislature, which Mr. Lincoln did not approve and he and his colleagues presented a protest to the journals in the words below. Mr. Fillmore was largely interrogated by a Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, and gave the following answer, which we place in contrast with Mr. Lincoln's protest.

MR. LINCOLN.

Mason 3. 1837.

The following protest was presented to the House, which was read and voted to be spread on the journals:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the General Assembly at this present session, do hereby protest against the passage of the same."

"They believe that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and impurity, but in view of the promulgation of abolition sentiments, tend rather to increase than to abate its evils."

"They believe that the Congress of the United States has no power, under the Constitution to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States, but that that power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said District."

"They believe that the Congress of the United States has the power, under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but that that power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said District."

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